

Attack for Palestinians continues

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (R)—Police searched Turkey's biggest city for two Palestinian who escaped from a jail where they were held for 18 months for killing four Israeli airline passengers in an airport attack two years ago. Officials said a close friend was kept on all exits, including the city's Yesilkoy prison, where Muhamed Salim and Hussein Mohammad died, both in their 20s, launched their assault on the departure hall with explosives and automatic weapons in August 1976, when four who died were passengers about to board an El Al flight to Tel Aviv.

authorities at Sagamalgar prison, one of the city's largest, were investigating how the two men managed to cut through the bars of holding cells to escape and escape by mingling with visitors.

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (R)—

JORDAN TIMES

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جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية معاصرة بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة العربية للرأي

AMMAN, THURSDAY JANUARY 11, 1979 — SAFAR 12, 1399

Bourguiba returns home

BONN, Jan. 10. (R)—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia flew home today after more than two months of hospital treatment at the Venusberg Clinic in Bonn, a Tunisian embassy spokesman said. The spokesman had no details of the President's condition, but embassy sources said his health was restored. They said Mr. Bourguiba had suffered mainly from disturbed sleep. Spokesmen at the Venusberg clinic, Bonn's largest and most modern hospital, declined to give any details about the Tunisian president's stay. But hospital sources said he was treated by Professor Gerd Huber, a neurological and psychiatric specialist.

Egypt, Libya urge bases removal from region

VIENNA, Jan. 10 (R)—Hungary and the Libyan Jamahiriya yesterday called on "imperialist powers" to remove military bases in the Mediterranean region to improve security in the area of Europe. The joint call was issued following a three-day visit by Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Ernő Püja to Tripoli. He talks with Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, a member of the main Libyan General Secretariat. In their statement, Hungary and Libya also said that the Camp David Middle East efforts, at getting a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, did not solve the conflict in the area. Such agreements were in the interests of the Palestinian people, the statement said.

Chinese VP calls for closer ties with Libya

HONG KONG, Jan. 10 (R)—Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao (Piao) today met the first Libyan ambassador to China, El Hassan Maghraoui, in Peking, the New China News Agency reported. The agency said the Chinese vice-premier called for closer ties between China and the Libyan Jamahiriya, which established diplomatic relations last year.

Kennedy urges dilution of OPEC power

WICHITA, Jan. 10 (R)—Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday urged the United States of "sitting on its hands" instead of looking for new oil sources that would help dilute the power of oil exporting countries. The Massachusetts democrat said OPEC represents a substantial new source of oil and natural gas since it maintains a potential reserve of 300 billion barrels or more. He said the Carter administration had not devised a coherent policy on Mexico's oil and gas, calling this "a major failure in our energy policy and our foreign policy." He also called on the United States to provide additional oil and gas to compete with OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) in the international market and the American petrol industry.

OPEC fund to help 3rd world to be revived

LA PAZ, Jan. 10 (R)—The new Venezuelan government taking office on March 12 will revive the idea of a fund to channel its income of oil-exporting countries to the third world, oil energy minister Hugo Perez La Salva said yesterday. Mr. Perez said this was part of the programme of president-elect Luis Gómez, a fellow-member of the Christian Social Party.

The fund would be set up initially by as few as four of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and using only part of their petro-dollar surpluses. Mr. Perez said: "The OPEC fund could orchestrate investments in member countries and other developing countries and also help member states when they face foreign debt problems because of the cost of importing energy, he said.

Via to hold enquiry into Naga raids on Assam

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (R)—Prime Minister Morarji Desai yesterday agreed to hold an enquiry into a raid by Naga rebels on five villages on the Assam side of the Nagaland-Assam state border in northeast India. Officials at the Assam state capital of Gauhati said 48 bodies had been recovered from the scene of last Friday's raid—the biggest since most Naga rebels stopped fighting for independence from India in 1975. About 20,000 villagers are reported to have fled the area of the attack. Armed paramilitary forces are searching for the raiders and extra security has been set along the state border.

Top Republicans call for Diggs' expulsion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Top republicans in the U.S. Senate of Representatives are challenging convicted representative Charles Diggs' right to retain his seat. House Republican Leader John Rhodes said a formal complaint will be filed in the house next week aimed at producing a vote by the full house whether Diggs should be expelled. Diggs, a Democrat from Michigan, is serving a three-year federal prison sentence on his conviction of defrauding \$100,000 in salaries of employees to cover personal and office expenses. Although he was overwhelmingly re-elected to his 13th house term in November from his Detroit district, the constitution gives each chamber of Congress the power to expel members by a two-thirds vote.

Jumbo plane emergency landing at Narita

TOKYO, Japan, Jan. 10 (R)—Four Boeing 747 jumbo jets en route to different airlines made emergency landings at Tokyo's international airport here today after developing engine trouble. According to company sources, a total of 349 passengers and crew were aboard the four aircraft by Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airline, Pan American and Korean Airlines (KAL). There were no reports of injuries.

Heatwave hits Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 10 (R)—A heatwave sent temperatures rising to 107 degrees Fahrenheit (44 Centigrade), and at least 10 people suffered heat stroke and were rushed to hospital. In Southeast Australia, a massive fire raged bushfire which has so far destroyed 10,000 acres (4,000 hectares) of tinder-dry woodland.

Jimmy Connors challenged as tennis ace

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (R)—Jimmy Connors' reputation as the U.S. tennis player may be challenged by the sport's fastest star, 19-year-old John McEnroe, in the 400,000-dollar year-end tournament opening at Madison Square Garden today. The two men are drawn in the same four-man preliminary group, where they clash tomorrow night. They could also play a second date in Sunday's final.



Jubilant Vietnam-backed Kampuchean rebels celebrate 'liberation' of An Giang province.

(Labbe/Gamma photo)

Government troops reported fighting back

Sihanouk confident U.N. will hear him

PHNOM PENH, Thailand, Jan. 10 (Agencies)—Kampuchean (Cambodian) government troops were reported fighting back today against Vietnamese-led invasion forces in several areas, including the outskirts of Phnom Penh.

The report from a senior Kampuchean foreign ministry official who spoke to a Thai border officer across the frontier in this southeastern town was the first from the Chinese-backed government of Premier Pol Pot on the fighting since the Kampuchean capital fell last Sunday.

The insurgents set up a people's revolutionary council in Phnom Penh on Monday and the new regime has since been recognised by Vietnam, Laos and all Soviet-bloc Eastern European countries except Romania.

In addition to the action around Phnom Penh, the official was quoted as saying fighting was going on in unspecified areas of eastern and southeastern Kampuchea.

Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok, however, believed the main fighting has now spread farther west.

Thai officials reported earlier today that a letter addressed to Thai foreign minister Upadit Pacharyangkun from Kampuchean deputy premier leng Sary had been delivered at the border by five Kampuchean.

This letter's contents were still secret tonight, though there was some speculation that it might contain a request for transit rights or asylum for some Kampuchean leaders.

Thai troops this morning fired over the heads of a small group of Kampuchean soldiers who tried to cross the border about 10 km south of Aranyaprathet, military sources said. The Kampuchean retreated when the shooting started.

Foreign Minister Upadit told reporters in Bangkok his government had measures ready to deal with any fresh influx of refugees from Kampuchea. He did not elaborate.

This was a reference to former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who earlier



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

this week flew to New York via Peking and is now waiting to hear whether the world body will hear him.

According to Peking, as many as 14 Vietnamese divisions were involved in the two-week campaign that took Phnom Penh. Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok estimate that up to 100,000 Vietnamese took part.

At the United Nations, Prince Sihanouk expressed confidence today that he would gain a hearing in the Security Council for his government's case against Vietnam.

After conferring for more than an hour with Security Council President Donald Mills, the Prince said all he would ask was that Vietnam be required to withdraw from his country.

The request for a council meeting to condemn Vietnam was submitted last week by Kampuchean vice-premier leng Sary before Phnom Penh was captured by rebel forces.

The Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, Hoang Bao Son, in Bangkok for two hours this afternoon, but details of their talk were not disclosed.

Mr. Upadit said before the meeting he had summoned the ambassador to brief him on a statement by the five non-communist members of the Association of Southeast Asian States (ASEAN) issued yesterday.

The statement deplored the escalation of the conflict and urged the United Nations to take steps to restore peace in Indochina.

The news agency of the new pro-Vietnamese revolutionary council in Phnom Penh today accused what it termed "international reactionaries" Vietnam's code-word for China of plotting to intervene in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

It said they were pressing for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to hear a representative of a government already overthrown by our people.

The prime minister Kriangsak Chamao and Mr. Upadit met

TAK as telling reporters last night: "The Cyprus problem would be solved easier if Greek-Cypriots gave up their claims of a Cypriot nation and accepted the fact that Cyprus is a bi-communal state."

However the Prime Minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mustafa Cagatay, was quoted as saying the Turkish-Cypriots would start the negotiations with "some reservations" but he did not elaborate.

Although the Waldheim suggestions have not been released, informed sources on the Greek-Cypriot side said follow the same lines as a 12-point plan put forward by the United States last November, although they are more general.

Under the American plan, prepared with the active involvement of Bri-

tain and Canada, calls for the creation of a federal government with separate Greek and Turkish regions, with some of the territory seized by Turkish troops in 1974 being returned to Greek-Cypriots.

Intercommunal talks aimed at solving the issue have been stalled since April 1977.

The Cyprus government spokesman said the full text of Mr. Waldheim's agenda would be published as soon as his consent is obtained.

The sources said that the secretary-general's plan follows exactly the American proposals on the key point of Varosha, the Greek-Cypriot resort area of Famagusta, which is now a luxury ghost town.

Under the American plan, the Varosha area would be resettled

In an attempt to 'show the flag'

U.S. to send F-16s to Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Agencies)—

The United States is sending 12 F-16 aircraft for demonstration to Saudi Arabia,

which is seriously worried about the crisis in Iran, it was announced here today.

The State Department said the highly-sophisticated aircraft were being sent later this month to demonstrate their use to Saudi Arabia, which has purchased 60 at a cost of \$2.5 billion.

The timing is likely to be interpreted as an American attempt to show the flag. Saudi Arabia is just across the Gulf from Iran.

But a state department spokeswoman refused to confirm there was any wider purpose in sending the squadron.

She said the visit was to demonstrate the use of the aircraft. Dates of the visit had not been

determined, the spokeswoman said.

Asked whether the fighter squadron would visit any other country, she said: "None are planned at this time."

The announcement said the visit "demonstrated the continuing close relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States and of our interest in the security of the kingdom."

They will have no arms other than 20-mm guns, which are an integral part of the aircraft, she said.

The sophisticated planes and the 250 to 300 pilots and technicians connected with their operation will go to Saudi Arabia "for a short period of time" —possibly a week or slightly longer, the Pentagon said.

The F-16s would fly to Saudi Arabia and would land at several air bases there, including Riyadh. Maintenance personnel will be carried aboard nine C-141 transports.

The Pentagon said the operation would allow U.S. pilots and technical staff to begin training Saudi airmen who would eventually form the crews of the 60 F-16s which Saudi Arabia has ordered from the United States.

The Saudi order will not begin delivery before 1980 at the earliest.

The F-15 Eagle is a one-man, twin-engine interceptor jet capable of reaching speeds of Mach 2.

Earlier, the Wall Street Journal reported that President Jimmy Carter had decided to send the jets for political reasons.

As Bakhtiar prepares to fight for confidence vote, Iran's economic gloom grows

TEHRAN, Jan. 10 (Agencies)—A

major power cut deepened the economic gloom in Iranian cities today as Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar prepared to fight for a parliamentary vote of confidence in his civilian government.

In advance of the votes, the premier faced a further psychological setback with news reports that the Bakhtiar tribes in Southwest Iran had declared their support for Ayatollah Khomeiny.

Speculation that a pro-Shah army coup was in the wind had mounted yesterday after an Iranian general was quoted by a French newspaper as saying the army would not accept any government under Dr. Bakhtiar. But the military high command denied today that general Manouchehr Khosrowdad, commander of the army's airborne division, had made the statement attributed to him by Le Figaro of Paris.

Heavy snow brought down high-tension lines carrying power from a hydroelectric project in Southern Iran to the national grid, and the energy ministry said electricity rationing was imposed in many cities, including Tehran.

The Vic tinae-backed insurgent front of Heng Samrin, which says it is in control of Kampuchea, has urged the council to refuse to consider the complaint. It asserted this would be interference in the country's internal affairs.

But Prince Sihanouk said he had learned that a majority of the council members favoured granting him a hearing as the representative of Kampuchea.

Small groups of demonstrators braved snow and slush in some parts of the freezing capital, defiantly waving placards in support of the exiled Ayatollah Khomeiny, the main force of the monarchy. Police fired into the air to disperse them.

The official radio also reported peaceful demonstrations in several other Iranian cities.

But street opposition to Dr. Bakhtiar was increasing as well. A crowd of 10,000 was reported to have demonstrated against the social democratic prime minister in the southern city of Isfahan yesterday.

The Majlis, parliament's lower house, meets tomorrow and the Senate is due to convene on Saturday to hear Dr. Bakhtiar's statement.

The university was placed under military guard and closed last November after a day of rioting in Tehran which led to the establish-

ment of a military government—now defunct.

In Paris, the Ayatollah Khomeiny today denounced what he called a government-inspired plot to spread terror in Iran, possibly leading to a military coup.

In a message to his followers, he said that government agents were distributing leaflets in Tehran and in the provinces, calling on demonstrators to attack people named as the Shah's agents and Savak (political police) members.

The exiled Ayatollah said the Iranian people should neutralise such a plot by continuing their strikes and demonstrations to the Shah was forced to leave.

There have been recent reports of mob lynching alleged Savak officers and setting fire to their property.

In the message, the Ayatollah urged his supporters to stop those who tried to attack and burn down houses of alleged Savak agents.

Although the oil workers have promised to produce enough for domestic refineries, a railway strike delayed the arrival of tankers at Teheran depots.

Hundreds of passengers were stranded by snow which reduced visibility at Mehrabad airport, already affected by a strike of civil aviation staff, and forced the cancellation of all flights.

About 3,000 professors and students at Aryamehr Technical University returned to the campus today after troops guarding it moved out, apparently on orders from their commanders.

The university was placed under military guard and closed last November after a day of rioting in Tehran which led to the establish-

ment of a military government—now defunct.

The airline inaugurated the only nonstop service between the North American continent and the Arab World, operated by an Arab carrier in July, 1977, and added a second flight in October of the same year.

The flights are operated in consortium with Syrian Arab Airlines, utilizing Alia's new Boeing 747-200 jumbo jets.

The airline has carried nearly 50,000 people in both directions since the start of service.

During 1979, the Chairman noted, despite an expected slowdown in the U.S. and world economies, Alia will enjoy a growth on the U.S.-Jordan route, as more group tours visit Jordan and the Holy Land, and American and Canadian business executives continue to travel to the Middle East in ever-increasing numbers aboard Alia nonstop flights.

Cyprus factions agree to resume intercommunal talks

NICOSIA, Jan. 10 (R)—Both the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot sides have agreed to resume intercommunal talks on Cyprus based on an agenda proposed by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim,

JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

TV networks
use Amman
as base for
watching IranBy Terry McBryde
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—American and British television networks are now using Amman as their Middle East base for collecting news broadcasts for satellite transmissions to the West.

The networks chose Amman because of its "convenient ground station, well-tried facilities, good airport and air charter service," Mr. Mike Dunk, American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) producer in the Mideast told the Jordan Times. "Jordan's TV technicians know what it's all about," said Mr. Dunk in praising the service in Amman.

For the last 35 days there has been a daily flight chartered by the TV networks from Amman to Tehran and back to bring films of the crisis on Iran, Mr. Dunk said.

"Sometimes other news services also share the expenses of the daily Arab Wings flights to Iran, including the Financial Times, Time Magazine and the Daily Telegraph," he said.

"The dangers have great in going to Iran as far as collisions are concerned, due to ground control strikes. Some of the TV crews have also been arrested in Iran by the secret police," he added.

Mr. Dunk had previously come to Amman to handle ABC's coverage of the crisis in Lebanon. Any news from Beirut, Syria or Iraq would be transmitted to London or New York from Amman now that the production staff are based out of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel here, he said.

"The press guys are on the phone here at the hotel all day long: 'Get me New York; get me London.' You'd think the hotel staff would get annoyed, but they do it with a smile," he added.

According to the Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Shahed Ismail, there are now 60 microwave lines available for contact with Aqaba. The corporation will soon put into commercial service another similar system between Amman and Salt, he said.

Cause and effect

There is an interesting—and, ultimately, perhaps critical—conjunction between the continuing crisis in Iran and the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. Iran's troubles are clearly having a decided effect on the attitude of the two principals, Egypt and Israel, and their "full partner", the United States, towards the resumption of the talks and the push for a final treaty.

The Iranian crisis is being seen as a test of the agility of the Carter administration in foreign affairs generally, and whatever happens there, will to a large extent determine the shape of the new network of alliances which Washington is trying to put together worldwide. Just as the administration's "let-down" of Taiwan for the sake of relations with China is feeding new suspicions in certain quarters about America's loyalty to its allies, so is Washington's seemingly muddled reaction to the emergence of new political forces in Iran being watched for similar pointers in many other quarters as well.

Israel has very direct concerns about Iran. It has been getting about three-quarters of its crude oil supplies from Iran, and there have been indications from the Shah's opponents, from the National Front to the Ayatollah Khomeini, that this policy might not continue in the future. The effect of this will almost certainly be to make the Israelis less keen to give up the Sinai oil fields which the Israelis have been developing at great expense (and which they continue to pour money into, despite the supposed imminence of the deadline for handing those fields back to Egypt). The U.S. has offered to make up the difference for Israel during the present shortages of Iranian oil, but it's doubtful that this arrangement can continue indefinitely—especially when many American taxpayers are already howling about the \$11 billion price tag which Israel is putting on peace.

Egypt, finally, has its own concerns, shared by some of its Arab financial backers, about the implications of the events in Iran on the future geopolitical balance in the region. As this is also the engine which drives American foreign policy, President Sadat once more finds himself in sympathy with American aims in the region.

So we can expect to see some more stalling by all concerned in the peace talks, while the dust in Iran is allowed to settle, and while the three parties re-evaluate their future options.

And that only goes to show how the incompleteness of the Camp David approach—in which peace is perceived not so much as an end but as a means to an end—has allowed a Middle East settlement to become a hostage to events and forces far beyond the control of the people whom continued conflict will most affect.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Wednesday continue to dismiss the idea that the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks are to be resumed shortly "inspite of the optimistic press reports to this effect," as AL RA'I puts it.

The newspaper says the new factors that have come upon the world economic situation as a result of the rise in energy prices and threats by the Iranian opposition against the United States and Israel make it extremely difficult for one to imagine an early resumption of the negotiations for conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty.

The newspaper thinks that once the U.S. slightly feels that its wide-ranging interests are threatened in the Arab World it would wash its hands from the Camp David agreements in order to preserve these interests and protect them from being exposed to danger as is now happening in Iran.

Al Ra'I calls upon Washington to "rectify the process of negotiations to include all parties of the dispute with the aim of reaching a just and comprehensive peace to the area."

AL DUSTOUR refers to recent statements by Israeli officials that the ensuring of Israel's oil needs from Sinai and the Gulf of Suez is a pre-condition for Israel's signing a peace treaty with Egypt. The newspaper also refers to an Israeli government statement that Israel will soon allow the resumption of settlements in the West Bank on a large scale.

The newspaper warns that supplying the Israeli military establishment with the Egyptian oil in the present sensitive stage is bound to invigorate Israel's adamant stands and consolidate its economy which is deeply penetrating into occupied Arab territories.

It behooves Cairo to make any discussion on the Egyptian supply to Israel conditional on elimination of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Israel's recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people and total withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, the newspaper advises.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR has resumed publication each Friday on a regular basis. We would like to draw our readers' attention to the fact that the Jordan Times must be informed of events to be included in this column well in advance; the deadline is 12:00 noon Thursday.

This is to ensure that all events for the following week are listed, as they will continue to be listed—without charge—daily under WHAT'S GOING ON.

Jordan
Fertiliser
Industry Co.
signs loan
agreement

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Arab Petroleum Investment Corporation (APICORP) is to grant the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company a loan of \$10 million and 35 million Saudi riyals with the guarantee of the Jordanian government, according to an agreement signed here today.

The agreement was signed for APICORP by its General Manager and Chief Executive Dr. Nureddin Farrag and for Jordan by Finance Minister Mohammad Dabbas and President of the National Planning Council Dr. Hanna Odeh in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company.

APICORP holds ten per cent of the company's capital which amounts to JD 40 million.

Direct dialling
opened between
Amman
and Aqaba

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—Direct dialling between Aqaba and Amman is now in effect. Minister of Communications Dr. Sa'id Tal officially opened the direct microwave channels system today between Amman and Aqaba. However, the direct dialling has actually been in operation for some weeks.

Dialling 04 in Amman and then the Aqaba number, and dialling 06 in Aqaba and the Amman number will bring direct communication.

According to the Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Shahed Ismail, there are now 60 microwave lines available for contact with Aqaba. The corporation will soon put into commercial service another similar system between Amman and Salt, he said.

Economic
News Roundup

Jordan to buy 45,000 tons of wheat from the U.S.

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—Agreement was reached here today for the purchase by Jordan of 45,000 tons of American wheat. The signing of an agreement to this effect will take place here sometime next week. Agreement on the deal came at a meeting today between Minister of Supply Marwan Al Qassem and Director of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Christopher Russell.

Cabinet approves relending of OPEC loan

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Cabinet today approved the relending of a \$7 million loan obtained from OPEC's special fund to the Arab Potash Company to help it carry out its projects.

National News
Roundup

Television Fees draft law approved by Cabinet

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Cabinet today approved the new television fees draft law by which fees for television licences will be collected by the Jordan Electricity Company.

Two roads to Ma'an are reopened

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Public Security Directorate announced today that the Ma'an - Aqaba road and the Ma'an Shobak road are now open for traffic, while work is still going on for reopening the Ma'an - Wadi Musa road. Heavy rain over the past two days had resulted in the blocking of these roads, the announcement said.

Ministry denies report of appointment of mayors

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—An official source at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs today categorically denied a newspaper report that the ministry intends to introduce a system to appoint mayors of municipalities rather than maintain the election system. Proposed amendments to the municipalities law reaffirm the democratic system of election but suggest that directors of municipalities be appointed to supervise the implementation of the municipalities' projects, the source said. The appointed director, it added, would be working closely with the mayors and would by no means encroach on their status or legal authority.

NOTEBOOK

Candles of confusion

By Rami G. Khouri

The theory is often suggested that people's attention can usually be diverted from a country's pressing domestic political troubles by focusing attention instead on foreign affairs, particularly when the foreign affairs safety valve can hold out the promise of material benefits for the population. It is also often suggested that in the case of Egypt, the monumental domestic socio-economic pressures on the government can be alleviated by promises of how peace will bring prosperity, or at least large injections of American aid and military hardware. This is a theme that has been regularly, even insistently, pushed by American officials during the past year. The Camp David framework agreements for peace will bring prosperity to Egypt because its resources can then be channelled towards socio-economic development, instead of towards the war with Israel—so the American suggestion goes. This interplay between domestic political forces and international politics is important, for the Middle East as everywhere else, but I have a sneaky feeling that we should apply it to what is happening in the United States' domestic political arena, and not to the Egyptian arena, if we are to come out with a more accurate picture of why the Camp David peace process is moving nowhere quickly, and why, in the end, it will be counter-productive.

This is the third year of President Carter's four-year term, and the line-up of presidential aspirants for the 1980 election in the United States is starting to take shape. Mr. Carter has performed better in his second year in office than he did in his first, and he has learned, as have all recent American presidents, that flashy foreign policy "breakthroughs" with lots of television coverage can go a long way to increasing political popularity at home.

Now that the presidential race is about to start moving, it is already obvious that Mr. Carter's strongest challenge will come from the conservative wing of the American electorate, a trend that has been foreshadowed by the so-called "taxpayers' revolt" in the United States and the bitter fight for the Panama Canal treaties. When the right wing challenges Mr. Carter's Mideast policies, it will only force him to repeat the standard American politician's pledges to support the security of Israel, defend its right to exist and light a candle for the memory of Golda Meir and Hubert Humphrey every Sunday, or Saturday, or whenever one lights political candles to clear the darkness that politicians have to tread through when dealing with the pro-Israeli forces in Congress and the American population as a whole.

If this were to happen—as it usually has—in a vacuum of Mideast peace-making efforts, one wouldn't worry too much, on the basis that more silly pledges piled upon mountains of past silly pledges (remember Lyndon Johnson's ironclad commitment to protect the "territorial integrity" of all nations in the Middle East?) don't make much difference to anyone. But these events are not taking place in a vacuum today. Rather, they are happening within the

framework of the Camp David frameworks.

Those who have now reached the point where the big a between the USA, Egypt and Israel is not about the acc or effectiveness of the Israeli-designed "full autonomy" the Palestinians in occupied Gaza and the West Bank is about the absurdly tangential point of linking the Sinai Israel to a specific timetable for Palestinian "autonomy" the factors of domestic politics in America start bearing Jimmy Carter, as they will this year, even this month, little choice but to lean towards Israel while sending trotting family on goodwill trips here and there in as show that he is not, really, leaning towards Israel. The pressures of domestic politics will probably cause tangential American concern with the linkage issue to crazy.

Mr. Carter's desire to pull a foreign policy trick electoral magician's hat will only increase the tendency now pushing him towards pushing Egypt and Israel into an agreement on the linkage issue that is supposed Sinai peace to an overall Mideast settlement. While will thus lean hard to solve the linkage problem, the domestic political gains for Mr. Carter's electoral battle in Egypt, Israel and the United States will have forged cornerstone of the Camp David framework autonomy plan for the Palestinians—has been resounding by everyone outside the White House, Cairo and Knesset.

It reminds me of the old window story. When some trying to get inside a room to fix a broken window, the room's door was broken, and they spent so much time door to get into the room that they never had time window, which was their aim in the first place. We American-Israeli-Egyptian peace-making circus intensely on resolving the linkage issue that it has lost more fundamental problem of solving the stateless enfranchisement of the Palestinian people. They are the assumption that the autonomy plan is a sufficient linkage to the Sinai accord, while the message that bellowed out to them from the rest of the Arab World, importantly from the Palestinians themselves, is that autonomy plan is not at all acceptable. The repair crew is much time fixing the linkage door that it has lost its Palestinian window that is the heart of the problem, it's to be solving.

Mr. Carter's domestic constraints will only cause him bigger mess of the Mideast peace-making moves he is of orchestrating. This may help his re-election chances, but help bring peace and justice to the Holy Land. He hopes this the next time he lights a candle, on Sunday, whenever.

Yarmouk University to build industrial complex prior to campus construction

EDITOR'S NOTE: Production errors regrettably resulted in the following story on the industrial complex at Yarmouk University, appearing in a confused and illegible form in yesterday's Jordan Times. We apologise for the error and reprint the story here in full.

By Serene R. Farraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—"The establishment of an industrial complex at Yarmouk University came as a result of various factors," said Mr. Ra'ef Nijem, Director of the Engineering Office at Yarmouk University.

Mr. Nijem told the Jordan Times that, according to the master plan prepared for Yarmouk University, the total area to be built will be approximately 1,132,000 square metres. Due to the volume of construction involved, the university took a decision to introduce mechanisation in the construction.

Mr. Nijem said: "The university decided to establish an industrial complex at the south end of the campus. This complex will include a precast concrete factory, block manufacturing factory, cement products factory, crushing and sieving plant, a joinery shop, steel

shop and an aluminum shop."

Mr. Nijem stated that the complex will produce all elements required for the buildings. It will also produce all the furniture required for the university manufactured on a standard and modular basis.

The cost of the locally produced furniture will be lower than that of imported furniture, as the university is exempted from customs on imported raw materials.

The decision was influenced by several factors:

Time—The traditional method of construction would require not less than 30 to 40 years for the completion of the structures, while mechanisation will reduce this period to less than half.

Standard of workmanship—Due to the migration of labour to neighbouring Arab countries, the standard of workmanship has suffered. By adopting mechanisation, it is possible to produce a factory-controlled product with less sophisticated labour.

Quality control—All precast elements from the factory will be controlled for quality before being transported to the erection site, thus ensuring a uniform and standard product.

Cost—Mechanisation will lower the cost of structures, relative to the conventional method.

After completing the construction, this industrial complex will be used for training engineering students at Yarmouk University, and for research. It will

also contribute toward the development of the northern region of the country," said Mr. Nijem.

Furthermore:

Mr. Nijem said

that the regional planning

consultants for the Irbid Governorate

are now considering the estab-

lishment of two main centres, one

at Irbid city, the other one at Yar-

mouk University, as industrial and

educational centres.

Mr. Nijem concluded that late

this year the Engineering Office

will invite tenders for the first

phase of construction which will

include the Faculty of and the completion of the Faculty of

"trial complex at Yar-

mouk University.

Dr. Adnan Badar

Yarmouk Universit

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Contractors will bu

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad El Sayed will be held at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

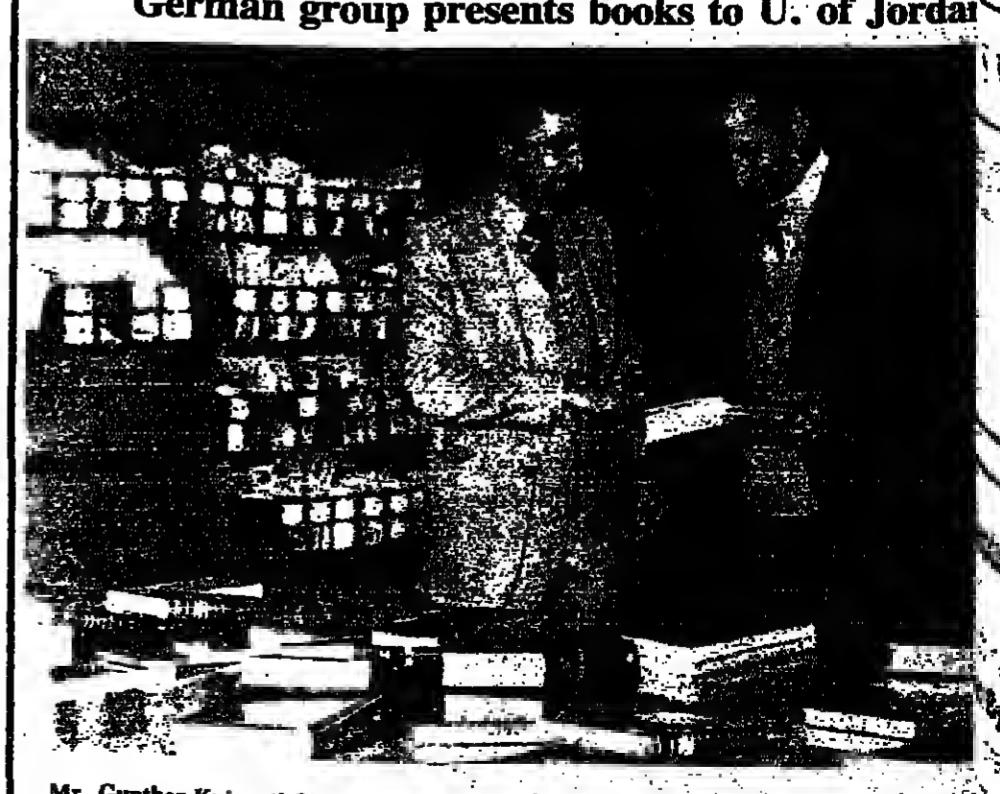
Guitar Concert

The British Council presents a classical guitar recital by Byzantine. The programme includes compositions by Bach, Rodrigo and Albeniz. The performance starts at 8:00 p.m. and free tickets are available at the reception desk.

Children's Film

The Goethe Institute presents a children's film in German "Ich Kann Auch ne Arche Bauen" by Hark Bohm. The film starts at 4:30 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

German group presents books to U. of Jordan



Mr. Gunther Knieß (left) of the West German embassy in Amman Wednesday presented books to the University of Jordan as a gift from the German research society.

Jordanian company finds the recipe for success in the pharmaceutical industry



Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company's climbing sales inspired other companies to join in the medicine making business.

This is the first of a two-part series on the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan.

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

MAN -- You may not be in a mood to appreciate the taste of success, as you nurse a splitting headache and itch your chin. But that aspiration is the product of what is probably Jordan's most successful industry.

The Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. (APM), established against the advice of its feasibility report about a decade ago, has been growing at well over 100 per cent a year since then. It is, according to Dr. Subhiy, APM Managing Director, one in Jordan as far as capability goes. And it has a worth about JD 2 million a

This is fairly remarkable considering that Jordan has no pharmaceutical raw materials of its own. Everything is imported from abroad (mainly from the West) down to the brown-tinted water to put the medicines in. What happens here is that the raw materials are dried, powdered, mixed, compressed or liquified and put into bottles and packages. Some of them are sugar-coated in glass spinning cauldrons that look like little red pills around our on end.

At the beginning, APM took an independent line. There was little government involvement, and indeed the government only holds eight percent of the company's shares, with the remainder divided between 9,000 shareholders, nearly all of whom are Jordanians. The company also decided to rely as little as possible on foreign experts, and has managed quite well on them.

The reason why they have been successful and APM managers tell you first of all that "it is you which pays", APM has its mark mainly as an exporter. Over 80 per cent of its sales road, and this is the side of its business which has grown quickly and successfully with most Western drug companies. The best standard of production is now being adopted.

TODAY'S WEATHER

There will be a slight rise in temperatures with low clouds appearing in the north winds. In Aqaba Gulf there will be northerly winds and calm seas.

Overnight Minimum	Daytime Maximum
3	12
10	19
10	20
3	14

TONIGHT IS YOUR LAST CHANCE

to hear
Julian Byzantine
free
at the British Council Centre
At 20:00
Tickets still available from the British
Council.



Entrance to the factory on a hill above Salt



Women make up most of the work force at the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. (above and below).



The factory's research laboratories



up its factory in Salt. It chose that ancient city not for its name, but principally for its sewage system and its climate. Being up in the hills and in a comparatively green area, it is much less dusty than Amman. The town's water supply -- essential for the industry -- is plentiful.

APM is one of the first firms in Jordan to run its own research and development department. One particular problem with marketing drugs in this part of the world is that they have to be stable in the most extreme climates. So a certain amount of experimentation and adaptation has to be undertaken.

These will include, for instance, veterinary products, household disinfectants, cosmetics and agro-chemicals. At the moment the company produces 14 different groups of drugs -- the biggest sellers by far are the antibiotics. To these will be added 47 new groups. By 1985 the firm should be producing 500 million pills a year, 400 million capsules and two million tubes of ointment.

Construction of the new factory is scheduled to begin early next year and it should be in production by 1980, Dr. Tieby said.

APM has clearly come up with a good recipe not just for aspirins, but for commercial success as well. Rival pharmaceutical companies tend to explain this success slightly differently from APM officials. But no less than five of these companies have been sufficiently impressed to venture into the business of manufacturing pharmaceuticals of their own in Jordan.

The company is about to embark on a very ambitious programme of expansion. Between now and 1985, it will be spending

Details are given in the next article.

LOCAL

EXCHANGE

RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00
U.K. sterling	590.00/594.00
West German mark	157.80/158.80
Swiss franc	175.40/176.50
French franc	68.90/69.30
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	35.10/35.30
Japanese yen	148.70/149.60
(for every 100)	146.00/146.90
Dutch guilder	
(for every ten)	100.10/100.70
Belgian franc	
(for every ten)	67.40/67.80
Swedish crown	

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,531	6,580	6,610
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,241	13,900	13,950
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1,288	1,100	1,120
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	837	0,920	—
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,452	1,330	1,350
Jordan Tobacco And Cigarette Co.	JD 5,000	376	8,000	—
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	855	—	8,550
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	225	4,500	4,550
Bank of Jordan Co.	JD 5,000	1,428	7,000	7,250
Jordan National Bank Co.	JD 5,000	1,420	6,900	7,150
Total volume traded, Wednesday, Jan. 10: JD 14,653				
Total number of shares traded: 4,667				

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Closing price
Government Development Bonds	JD 10,000	785	78	1985	10,070

Total volume traded: JD 785

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Abdullah Abu Zeid hereby announces that he has sold his restaurant named

CAPTAIN'S CABIN IN AQABA

having no more relation with it.

It is also his pleasure to announce that he will open his new restaurant in Amman near the Orthodox Club. The opening date will be announced soon.

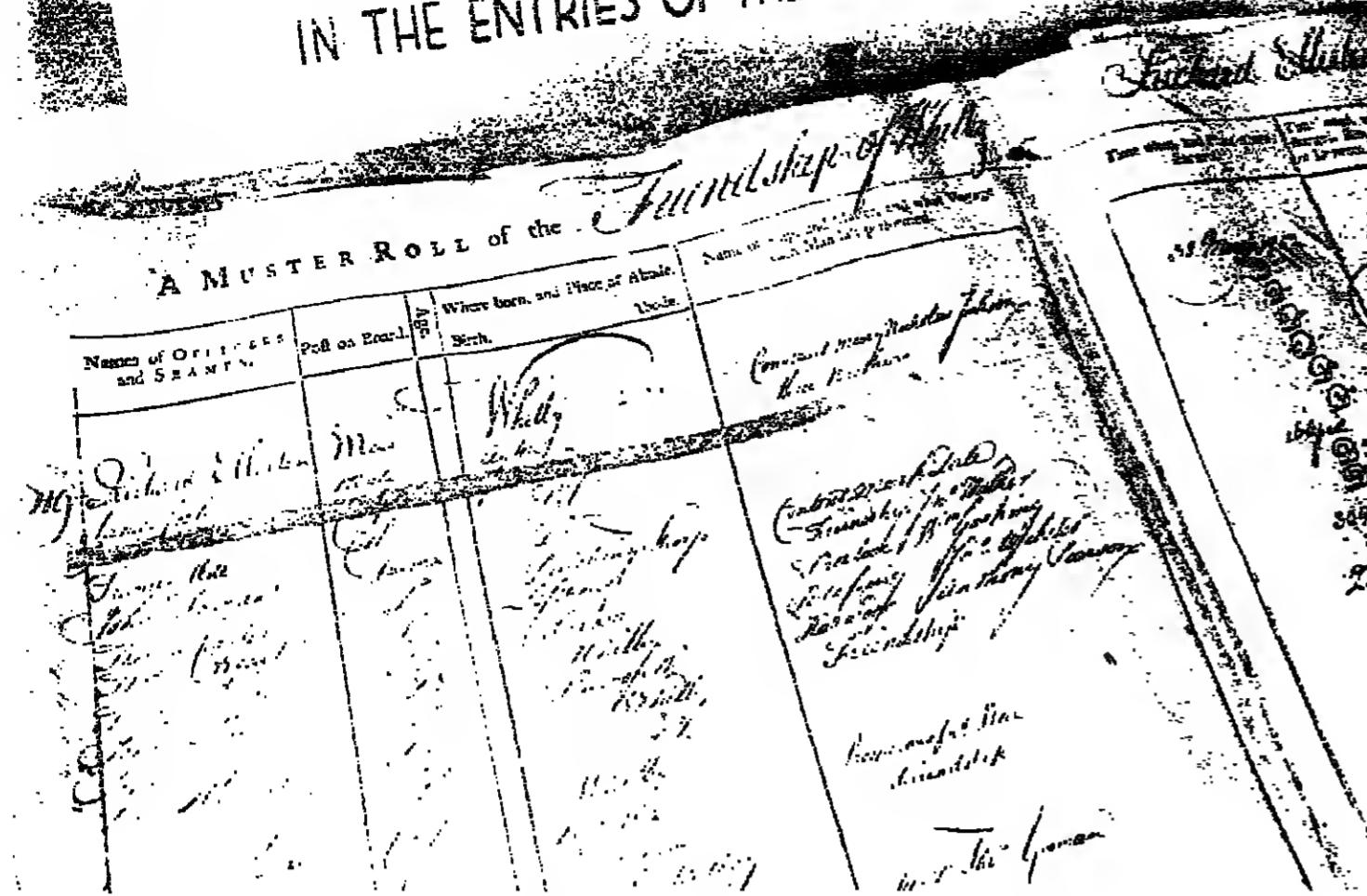
YWCA Vocational Training Centre

We would like to announce the opening of Arabic language courses for foreigners.

The course for beginners will be every Monday and Saturday from 4:30-6:00 p.m., starting on Monday Jan. 15. The advanced course will be every Wednesday and Thursday from 5:00-6:30 p.m., starting Wednesday Jan. 17.

You can still catch up, if you register with ph. no. 41793, YWCA's Office, only until Saturday evening.

COOK AS A WHITBY SEAMAN IN THE ENTRIES OF THE 'MUSTER ROLL' BETWEEN 1747-50



Cook as a Whitby seaman. His entry in the "Muster Roll" can be seen in the Pannett Park Museum.

Cook's legacy preserved for visitors

By Stephanie Clark

When Captain James Cook left British shores, he carried memories of an area little known outside the United Kingdom. His birthplace, Marton-in-Cleveland; Great Ayton, the village where he went to school; and Whitby, the colourful old fishing port where he learned his trade, have never figured largely on the tourist map. But people in Yorkshire and now Cleveland, are determined to keep his memory alive in the area (250 miles north of London) where he grew

up and first went to sea.

Last year they celebrated the 250th anniversary of his birth with the opening of the £110,000 Captain Cook Birthplace Museum in Marton. This year they are commemorating the 200th anniversary of his early death, when he was killed in Hawaii on the way back from his third successful voyage.

Captain Cook, great mariner, marine biologist, astronomer, and mathematician, left Britain determined to find "Terra Australis Incognita", the mysterious southern continent searched for by so

many seamen in the 18th century. He sailed on three incredible voyages and surveyed and mapped Australia, New Zealand and countless South Sea Islands to win the reputation as one of the greatest navigators ever.

Visitors to Yorkshire can learn more about Cook's early life with the help of the Cook Heritage Trail, a detailed brochure with a route map linking the places where he lived and worked. The Trail begins in Marton-in-Cleveland, the tiny village (now a suburb of industrial Middlesbrough) where he was born in

a one-roomed cottage, the son of a Yorkshire servant girl and a Scotsman who came south seeking his fortune. The cottage has long since disappeared, but visitors can see the site in Stewart Park, Marton, marked by a granite vase. His baptism is recorded in the church register at Marton parish church, and a memorial to him on the village green is made of stone from Point Hicks, Victoria, the first land he saw on the Australian coast.

Pride of place in Marton goes to the new museum, also in Stewart Park. The galleries here reflect Cook's life at Marton, at school in Great Ayton, as an apprentice in the fishing village of Staithes, and sailing in colliers out of Whitby. A "below decks" gallery illustrates his incredible rise in rank in the Royal Navy; and other sections are devoted to his voyages to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

South from Marton lies the village of Great Ayton where the young James went to school. His father worked as a labourer at Aireyholme Farm, a brisk four-mile walk outside the village, on the slopes of Roseberry Topping, a famous Cleveland landmark. The family home in Great Ayton is marked by a memorial in stone from Point Hicks (the original building was transported to Australia in 1934, and now stands in Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne), and the Schoolhouse Museum is on the site of the building where he went to school. High on Easby Moor overlooking the village, with views across the moors to the North Sea, is the Cook Monument, erected in 1827.

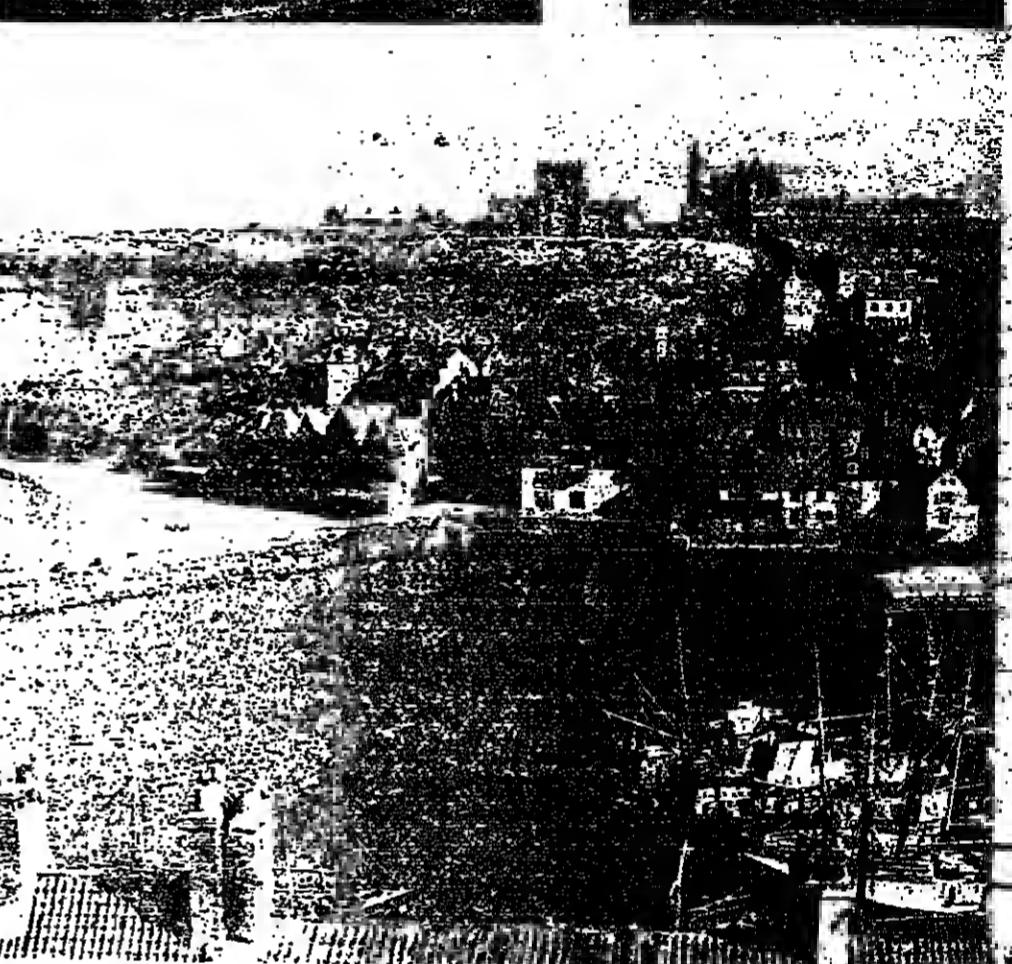
Staithes, the tiny fishing village where Cook worked as an apprentice in a grocer's shop on the seafront, has changed little since the 18th century. Fishing is still the major industry, and some of the old fishwives still wear the traditional Staithes bonnets. It was here that Cook first acquired his taste for the sea.

Whitby, 10 miles down the coast, became his home when he moved to the port as an apprentice on the Whitby colliers of the Quaker coal shipper John Walker. He lodged in Walker's attic in Grape Lane, close to the harbour front, and studied navigation by the light of a candle in the evening. He learnt his craft in the Whitby colliers trading to the Baltic, and two of the ships used on his great voyages -- Resolution and Endeavour -- were Whitby-built. His statue -- in characteristic pose with a roll of sea charts under his left arm and a measuring instrument in his right hand -- looks across the entrance of the harbour to the ruins of Whitby Abbey, on the summit of East Cliff. A section of Pannett Park Museum in the town is devoted to Cook and includes notes from his journal, charts and records of his service in Whitby ships.

Whitby is an ideal centre for touring Cook country. The town has always derived its livelihood from the sea, and as well as a fishing port, it is also a family seaside resort. The quaint red-roofed cottages huddled harbourside in the Old Town contrast with the hotels, wide sandy beaches, golf courses, putting greens, pavilion and other facilities of a modern resort on West Cliff, the other side of the harbour.



No. 16 Grape Lane, Whitby where Cook lodged and studied during his apprenticeship as a sailor. Some of the roof timbers were cut from the masts of old ships.



Looking down on Whitby harbour. The oldest part of this Yorkshire port c round the extensive harbour at the mouth of the River Esk. Towering above the ruins of Whitby Abbey, on East Cliff.

The fishing village of Staithes, north of Whitby. It was there that Cook served as an apprentice in a shop before moving to Whitby.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

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GRAFFITI

**BIGAMY
IS
WHERE
WORRIES
MAKE
A WRONG**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Twelve months after U.S. cabinet secretary Joseph Califano declared war on cigarettes as "public health enemy no. 1," skeptics say he has produced a lot of smoke but not much fire.

Mr. Califano, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), will try to light a fire tomorrow when HEW releases a second surgeon-general's report on smoking and health. The 1,200-page edition comes on the 15th anniversary of the first surgeon-general's report that sent shivers up the spines of millions of American smokers.

Officials at the Department say the new report will not include startling new scientific evidence

about smoking, nor will it provide any breakthrough on ways to quit smoking.

North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms criticised Mr. Califano yesterday for not letting Congress see the report in advance.

Few of more than a dozen initiatives against smoking that Mr. Califano promised a year ago have produced visible results. No new federal taxes or regulations have been imposed on cigarettes.

However, the Agriculture

Department has reported a drop in Americans' cigarette consumption in 1978, and Mr. Califano is likely to claim credit for that. Americans inhaled 615 billion cigarettes in 1978, down two billion from 1977 and the first drop in ten years. Per capita adult smoking was the lowest in 20 years at 3,965 cigarettes.

Mr. Califano's anti-smoking drive created a political storm in tobacco-growing states. Kentucky's state legislature called for

his resignation.

Anti-smoking groups and the Tobacco Institute agreed at the start that Mr. Califano's programme was less sweeping than expected.

"As far as I can tell, the war hasn't even started," says John Banzhaf, director of Action on Smoking and Health.

Dr. Sidney Wolfe of the Health Research Group says the problem is not Mr. Califano, but his boss. "President Carter made two outrageous speeches supporting tobacco. He's taken an irresponsible stand on smoking," charges Dr. Wolfe.

At Winston-Salem, North Carolina last March, Mr. Carter said there was "a well-balanced campaign to protect the health of our nation, which is Joe Califano's direct responsibility... and to preserve the health and stability of the tobacco industry, which is under Bob Bergland, the secretary of agriculture."

"I don't think there needs to be any concern about that, and nobody need fear the facts about tobacco use," said the president, adding that the research "will make the use of tobacco in the future even more safe than it has been in the past."

Mr. Carter toured a tobacco warehouse in Wilson, North Carolina, on Aug. 5 and made similar remarks.

A week later, a storm erupted over a report by Dr. Gio Gori of the National Cancer Institute that low tar and nicotine cigarettes were much less hazardous than other cigarettes.

Although that has been the

promise of government research efforts for years, Mr. Califano and Surgeon-General Julius Richmond disavowed Dr. Gori's report, and the scientist soon left his job on a sabbatical.

Here are some of the things HEW has tried or plans to try in its anti-smoking fight, and some of the early results:

The 1979 fiscal budget for Mr. Califano's Office on Smoking and Health was \$2.5 million, up from \$750,000 the year before.

"HEW plans to be handing out in March \$4.5 million in grants to states for smoking-education programmes aimed at youth."

"Likewise, \$4 million earmarked for new research on why youngsters smoke has not been spent. HEW's National Institute of Child Health has solicited research proposals and expects to award the \$2 million by mid-April.

"A smoking warning was added to birth control pill labels last April."

The Federal Trade Commission is expected to require disclosure of the carbon monoxide content in cigarettes soon.

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) indicated last week it will require a buffer zone on planes between smokers and nonsmokers. Mr. Califano favoured a total ban. The CAB may consider other smoking restrictions.

A Califano letter to television network presidents urging them to air more anti-smoking advertisements did not result in any immediate increase, but HEW is now preparing to contract for new ads.

—A Califano letter to television network presidents urging them to air more anti-smoking advertisements did not result in any immediate increase, but HEW is now preparing to contract for new ads.

Jordan Times Daily Guide

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3
5:30 Quran
5:45 Caravans
6:00 Children's programmes
6:30 Michael Pertwee
7:00 Little House on the Prairie
7:30 Documentary
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Arabic series
10:15 Movie of the week
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6
6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Current affairs
9:10 The Professionals
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the week
11:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning show
10:30 Children's programmes
10:30 Happy Journey
11:00 Sign off
12:00 Sign on and News headlines
12:30 News in Arabic
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Radiotheque

14:00 News bulletin
14:10 Music
14:10 Music
14:30 Spottlights on Antiquities
14:45 Arabic News
16:03 Early Listening
16:30 Old favourites
17:00 Arabian nights
17:30 Arabic news
18:00 News summary
18:03 Album review
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:30 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT ——————
04:00 Newsdesk
04:20 Studio of Britain
04:45 Financial News: Reflections
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:45 Studio of Britain
06:00 Newsdesk
10:20 Themes from childhood
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
08:00 Studio of Britain
09:00 News: Press Review
10:40 Look Ahead
09:45 Wales and the Webb
10:00 A City and its Music
10:30 Lanes from my grandfather's forehead
11:00 News: 24 Hours about Britain
11:15 Pictures and Folk
11:30 Business Matters
12:00 Radio Newsworld
12:15 Top Twenty
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News: 24 hours

13:40 Chayron's Concise Dictionary
13:45 Country Mitters

14:30 Big Band Sound
15:00 Radio Newsworld
15:15 Outlook
16:00 Studio of Britain
16:15 Themes from childhood
16:45 World Today
17:00 News: Book Choice
17:15 What's New
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 Studio of Britain
18:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral
19:00 Outlook... News Summary
19:30 Studio of Britain
19:45 Studio of Britain
20:00 News: 24 Hours
20:30 A Jolly Good Show
21:15 Paperback Programme
21:30 Studio of Britain
22:00 News: World Today
22:25 Financial News
22:35 Book Choice, Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News: 24 hours

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT ——————
03:00 The Breakfast Show
03:30 News in music, literature, science, questions.
17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis.
17:30 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis.
17:30 Studio of Britain
18:00 Studio of Britain, featuring "The Making of a Nation."
18:30 News: Music USA

19:00 News Roundups: reports, opinion, analysis.
19:30 VOA Magazine: Americans, science, culture, letters
20:00 Special English news, 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 Studio of Britain, 21:30 News Report
22:00 News: Correspondents' reports, background features, media commentaries, analyses

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:
6:30 Bangkok, Bahrain
7:30 Cairo (EA1)
8:45 Kuala Lumpur, Dubai (IRJ/GF)
9:45 Kingman (EA1)
10:30 Bagdad
10:45 Damascus
10:50 Dhahran
11:00 London
11:25 Rawalpindi (BA1)
11:50 Kuwait (KAC1)
12:40 Riyadh (SD1)
12:51 Ankara
13:15 Tehran (IR1)
16:20 Cairo
16:40 Beirut (MEA1)
23:40 Cairo (IR1)

DEPARTURES:
6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH1)
7:00 Damascus
8:45 Kingman (EA1)
8:55 Beirut (MEA1)
8:55 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
8:55 Cairo (EA1)
10:00 Rome
11:30 London
12:00 Geneva, London
12:25 London (RA1)
12:30 Athens, Madrid
12:45 Frankfurt (KAC)
13:00 Cairo
13:45 Riyadh (SD1)
15:00 Cairo (IR1)
16:00 Ankara
21:30 Abu Dhabi, Ras Al Khaimah (IRJ/GF)
24:45 Tehran (IR1)

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Irbid: Omran Jazrawi (35151)
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Amman: Nasrallah Farouq

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Zarqa: Al Quds
Tazia: Venecia (44584)
Al Naja (12) 2039
Hussein Youth City (63273)

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Georgic Institute 411905
Soviet Cultural Centre 411905
Spanish Cultural Centre 54049
Hava Arts Centre 65195
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Y.W.M.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 65111
Citadel Museum 36191
Folklore Museum 36191

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411905
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65195
67181
41793
36111
65111
36191

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Ambulance (government) Tel. 7511
Civil defence (municipal) 24301-2
Jordan Electricity Power Co. (emergencies) 223-223
Municipal water service (emergencies) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh (roving patrol rescue, police, English spoken) 21111-37777
Armenian Embassy 24301-2
Jordan Telecommunications 73111
Radio, English Section 74124
Firefight, fire, police 19
Fire headquarters 32000

Tel. 7511
223-223
37111-3
39141
21111-37777
24301-2
73111
74124
19
32000

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hamra Theatre Tel. 228-248
Al Shai' Art Gallery 228-527
American Cultural Centre 552-302
Arabi Cultural Centre 552-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre 552-200
British Cultural Centre 333-594
Deutsch Demokratische Republik Cultural Centre 333-693
French Cultural Centre 330-693
Kabehi Theatre 222-016
National Museum 114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre 225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre 334-003
Uruguay Art Gallery 334-619
Zaharri Public Library 111-318

Tel. 228-248
228-527
552-302
552-727
552-200
333-594
333-693
222-016
114-854
225-650
334-003
334-619
111-318

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government) Tel. 99
Chamber of Commerce 223-887
Electric Power Co. (repair) 91
Fire headquarters 9597
Information 113-500

Tel. 99
223-887
91
9597
113-500



According to British naval writer

Combined Arab sea

power has become

force to reckon with

LONDON, Jan. 10 (R) — For the first time in 150 years, the sea power of the Arabs has become a force to reckon with. If they combined, an authoritative British naval writer said today, Arab navies in the Mediterranean could threaten the supremacy there of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Key to this silent revolution in Arab seafaring is the development in recent decades of the modern "fast missile boat" (FMB), says John Marriott in a unique study of the world's new mini-warship. Descended from the World War II E-boat, today's FMB generally measures less than 50 metres along the deck. But its guided missiles have the punch to sink a battleship. Its arrival creates a new concept in naval warfare.

Renowned Italian architect dies at 87

ROME, Jan. 10 (R) — Pier Luigi Nervi, one of the leading architects this century whose work was once described as "poetry in concrete," died at his home here yesterday. His family said. He was 87.

A pioneer in the use of reinforced concrete, the Italian architect and engineer influenced building around the world. His impressive structures include the Vatican audience hall, the UNESCO building in Paris and San Francisco Cathedral.

The winner of many international awards, he was given one of the Vatican's highest honours, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, by the late Pope Paul in 1971.

Superstar extravaganza launches International Year of the Child in U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 10 (R) — Superstars of the pop and rock worlds launched the International Year of the Child last night with a spectacular concert in the U.N. General Assembly Hall.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Security Council President Donald Mills and a host of normally-staid diplomats stamped their feet and clapped hands to the beat while teenagers in the audience screamed approval.

Mr. Waldheim was so busy enjoying the show that he sent word he was unable to receive Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Kampuchea (Cambodia) who arrived in New York last night.

Those appearing have all been designated "Founder Composers for UNICEF," the U.N. children's fund, since they have pledged all royalties from a specially-written song to the agency.

Heading list were the Bee Gees whose UNICEF song, "Too much heaven," is a number one hit in the United States.

It pays to give the workers a say

By Jeremy Bugler

workers in management and ownership of industry.

Such a message, which has been delivered in varying forms as far back as the early nineteenth century and Robert Owen's experiments at New Lanark, is inspired this time at least as much by economy as ideology. The study, entitled *Workers Participation: Productivity and the Quality of Work Life*, argues that more worker participation in industry is needed if the worldwide slowdown in productivity is to be reversed.

"Worker participation" varies from the tokenism of the suggestion box to full-blooded co-operatives in which the workers elect directors or own shares and decide how their plant should be managed. The study shows that in a variety of forms worker participation is becoming more common.

The West Germans have a system of co-determination called *Mitbestimmung*, which gives workers some representation on com-

pany boards of directors. The study declares that *Mitbestimmung* was crucial in helping Volkswagen to cut back its labour-force and shift one-third of production to the United States in the early seventies. Although Volkswagen rehired nearly all 25,000 workers it had at one time dismissed, the shift to build the Volkswagen "Golf" car (or "Rabbit" as it is known in the U.S.) was carried out peacefully.

The study claims that such a difficult operation could not have been done so well without some worker representatives on the board. It should be added, however, that many German employers are unhappy with aspects of the co-determination law passed by the Bundestag, and its validity is being challenged in the Constitutional Court.

In Japan, consultative committees, which give workers some say in management decisions, are reported to exist in two-thirds of the larger enterprises. Joint decision-making is only man-

U.S. trial involving murder of Chilean official draws rigid security measures

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (R) — Police fear right-wing militants will attempt to disrupt the trial of three Cubans charged in connection with the 1976 car bomb murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The trial opened yesterday amid the strongest security measures ever seen in a Washington court. The judge and the prosecutor in the trial received anonymous death threats and police discovered a sticker in a court washroom bearing the name "Omega-7", the symbol of a clandestine anti-Castro guerrilla group. This renewed fears that Cuban exiles who oppose Cuban President Fidel Castro would attempt to disrupt the trial.

Police believe exiled Cuban militants behind the death threats received by Judge Barrington Parker and U.S. Attorney (prosecutor) Eugene Propper.

But Judge Parker yesterday rejected a defence motion to change the location of the trial. Defence attorney Paul Goldberger claimed that the threats could generate hostility against the three Cuban defendants.

Five Cuban exiles, two of them still at large, and three Chilean intelligence officers have been charged in connection with the murder of Mr. Letelier and his American assistant Ronnie Moffitt — killed by a bomb attached to their car on Sept. 21, 1976.

Mr. Letelier was a strong opponent of the military junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende's socialist government in a 1973 coup in which Mr. Allende died.

The former head of Chile's Directorate of National Intelligence (DINA), General Manuel Contreras, is charged with ordering and executing the murders with the aid of right-wing Cuban exiles.

New approach can speed development of fusion energy, claims U.S. physicist

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — A Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist says controlled nuclear fusion energy could be demonstrated in less than five years if work began now on a new type of compact reactor.

Dr. Bruno Coppi, a leading theorist in fusion research, said yesterday his compact reactor approach differs from larger test devices now in use or under construction. He says this approach could speed the development of fusion energy.

Dr. Edwin Kintner of the U.S. Department of Energy said that Dr. Coppi's ideas are seriously being considered, but existing approaches should achieve the same objectives.

Fusion is the process which stokes the fires of the sun, freeing tremendous amounts of energy by forcing together the nuclei, or cores, of light atoms such as hydrogen. The concept promises limitless energy from forms of hydrogen, deuterium and tritium, found in common water.

While fusion has been achieved on a small scale in the laboratory, scientists are trying to get a sus-

U.S. envoy begins talks in Turkey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is opening talks with senior Turkish officials amid deep U.S. concern about Turkey's ability to overcome spreading political unrest and a worsening economic situation.

The stars were assembled by entrepreneurs David Frost and Robert Stigwood who said: "the music industry has given us unprecedented support in making this event the most exciting of its kind ever staged."

Seven countries have bought television rights to the show, which will be broadcast tonight in the United States.

Mr. Christopher, beginning the talks late today after arriving in Ankara, has been planning the visit since last October. Since then, the Turkish economy has deteriorated sharply despite a 30 per cent currency devaluation in

tained, controlled fusion reaction that runs by itself and produces more energy than it uses.

One of the most promising fusion approaches under study is the "Tokamak" design originally developed by the Soviet Union and used in the United States and other countries.

A Tokamak is a doughnut-shaped ring containing super-hot fuel gas called plasma, held in place by powerful magnetic fields.

The largest one in this country, the Tokamak fusion test reactor, is under construction at Princeton University. Scientists hope this \$225 million device, to be operational by 1983, will prove the feasibility of fusion.

Dr. Coppi's concept calls for

building a much smaller Tokamak-type device only about one metre in diameter. He says this device, fuelled by tritium and requiring much stronger magnetic fields than other Tokamaks, would be a good way to get controlled fusion in a shorter time than with large machines.

On the basis of what we know about theory, experiments and technology," Dr. Coppi said, "a

small, compact machine could be built now at a fraction of the cost of what some people have thought a fusion reactor might look like."

Dr. Kintner, director of the Energy Department's Office of Fusion Energy, called Dr. Coppi's estimates "very optimistic" and questioned the timetable and costs.

Dr. Kintner said the United

States has been studying cooperation on such a project with West Germany and the estimates are that it would take seven years and cost \$150 million to get a small test device running.

The Department says a demonstration plant should be operating in the mid-1990s and commercial power plants could be operating early in the next century.

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